The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,435—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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Ten Lines and under—

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 9 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12 Postage in England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

THE following steamers are intended to be DESPATCHED once every four weeks from KURRACHEE to LONDON, calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Algiers, and at Lisbon once a month :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Date.
ASSYRIA	1495,	260	A. Hay	13th Feb. 1879.
AGRA	1907	260	C. Heasman	13th March.

Cargo and Passengers are booked here for the abovenamed places, also for East African ports for shipment hence by the Kurrachee steamers which leave Bombay on dates to correspond with the dates of sailing from Kurrachee.

For freight and passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

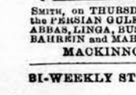
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CANARA, 1,903 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, on SATURDAY, the 15th February 18 9, at 5 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. Smith, on THURSDAY, the 13th February, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, BUNDER-ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

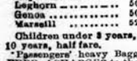
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J Smith, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 13th February 1879, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on MONDAY, the 17th February 1879, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th *of each Month*, on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 320	Rs. 180	Rs. 80	Including Wine.
Suez	360	220	90	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Jaffa	400	300	120	
Beyrout	425	320	125	
Cyprus	450	330	130	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseill	550	350	145	Without Wine.

Children under 2 years, free of charge : Children not above 10 years, half fare.

"Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SIMLA, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.
SUMATRA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st April 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, and CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Port Said regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

O. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
CAPTAIN JAS. C. SHAW.

THIS Steamer will sail for Liverpool direct on the 18th instant, positively.

For passage, &c.
Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N. B.—The SPEKE HALL will follow on the 5th March.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, GENOA, AND NAPLES.
S. S. MACEDONIA,
CAPTAIN JAS. LAIRD.

THIS Steamer will sail on the 26th February for the above ports.

For passage, &c.
Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

LONDON *VIA* HAVRE.
TO SAIL ON THE 5TH MARCH.

THE New Steamer SCOTLAND, 1,694 Tons, classed 100 A. 1 at LLOYD'S, built specially for the East India Trade.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

BOMBAY to HAVRE ..... Rs. 450
Do. LONDON ..... „ 500

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th February 1879.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & ORELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879.
— SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breese	17th Feb.
(c) PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	24th do.
— VENETIA	3726	454	C. G. Ferries	3rd March
(c) MALWA	2933	450	F. S. Tomlin	10th do.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	17th do.
(c) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	24th do.
— CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. Dundas	31st do.
(c) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	7th April.
— TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	14th do.
(c) HYDASPES	2964	450	D. Remmoldson	21st do.
— BANGALORE	1663	500	E. G. Stead	28th do.
(c) BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Orman	6th May.
— THIBET	3593	600	J. H. Torbock	12th do.
c) SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breese	19th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th February 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
THIBET	3593	400	J. H. Torbock	16th Feb. 1879.
KHIVA	3609	450	G. Lee	4th March.
N12 ASIA	3725	450	A. E. Barlow	18th March.
GWALIOR	3725	450	J. C. Babot	1st April.
LOMBARDY	3723	450	W. B. Hall	15th do.
TEHERAN	3589	400	A. H. Johnson	28th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th February 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2203	450	W. W. Fentiman	28th Feb. 1879
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	28th March.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	25th April.
TANJORE	2203	450	W. W. Fentiman	23rd May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th February 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

S.S. DIANA, Captain G. Cattich, on the 25th Feb. 1879.
S.S. TEGE, Captain ———, on the 25th March 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 296	„ 143
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 121
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For information about the Weekly Mail Service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's & N. Company.

Nasoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Feb. 4, 1879.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY.

BOOTS! BOOTS!! BOOTS!!!

AUCTION SALE of a splendid collection of ladies and gentlemen's boots and shoes, slippers, &c., ladies satin silk, gilted, and nicely decorated, wedding, dancing, and ball boots, shoes, and slippers in various designs, and coloured gentlemen's calf, kid, buff, cashmere, cloth and canvas elastic boots and shoes of different sizes and designs which are made of best workmanship.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a large and very splendid collection of best workmanship of ladies, and gents' silk and satin, gilted, and various excellent designs of wedding and ball slippers, boots and shoes, gents' calf, kid, patent, buff, canvas and cashmere cloth boots of immense variety, morocco leather slippers, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

A pair will be put up in a lot suitable to the purchaser.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 13th February 1879.

NOTICES.

DOG, CAT, AND MONKEY SHOW will be OPEN to the general public from 8-30 a.m. to 4 p.m. at the Secretariat Stables behind Victoria Hotel, Esplanade, on FRIDAY, the 14th instant. ADMISSION—EIGHT ANNAS. Tickets can be obtained at the doors or from Captain BECKE, 34, Medows Lines. The Show will be held in the Gymkhana building the same day from 5 to 7 p.m., and be open to Members only.

ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES FOR SALE.

A LARGE number of ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES, the property of different dealers who are proceeding to their country, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Byculla Commission Stable (the late stable of Ali Abdoola), on FRIDAY, the 14th February, at 2 P.M.

A. RAHMAN MINNEE.

BOMBAY RACES, 1879.

JAFFER SULLIMAN'S GRAND STAND.
(ENTRANCE BY THE BYCULLA CLUB AND RACE COURSE ROAD),

WHERE the best view of the Race Course could be obtained from the START to the FINISH.

Tickets for the Grand Stand to be had at JAFFER SULLIMAN and Co.'s, Girgaum, or at the Stand on the Race days.

"UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE."

THIS old established London newspaper passed under new management on 1st January, 1879, and will in future be published on FRIDAYS, in time for the Brindisi Mail to India. It will be conducted as a first class military and naval journal, and superintended by officers of literary ability and long service. It will contain all the best and latest military and naval intelligence as well as articles of general interest. The contributors will be distinguished and well known authors.

Subscription,—28 shillings per annum, received at the office 7, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W. C.

HOME EDUCATION—A Lady (living near a healthy watering place on the Sussex Coast) who for the last few years has been engaged in educating and having the entire charge of Children whose parents are in India wishes to add one or two more to their number. Every home comfort, with the greatest attention to health and studies. Terms inclusive. Satisfactory references given and required.

Address BETA, The Lawn Heene, Worthing.

References permitted to
Captain HAYDON, R. E., Bombay.
Rev. H. BEGGLES, Heene Rectory, Worthing.
The Rev. H. G. WOODS, Fellow and Tutor, Trinity College, Oxford.
W. F. TRIBE, Esq., J. P., Tudor Cottage, Worthing.

ARRIVAL
OF
NEW LIGHTS! NEW LIGHTS!

LAMPS OF ALL KINDS.
Price from 4 Annas each to Rs. 150.

NEW PORTABLE COOKING STOVES,
OF DIFFERENT SIZES,
AT THE
LAMP WAREHOUSE
OF
THEODOR KNAUST,
FORT, BOMBAY.

CATALOGUES AND ILLUSTRATIONS SENT ON APPLICATION.

FACILITIES GIVEN TO PURCHASERS.

SEWING MACHINES
GIVEN ON HIRE WITH OPTION OF PURCHASE.

MONTHLY INSTALMENTS ACCEPTED.

MACHINES SENT FOR APPROVAL FREE OF CHARGE.

PROSPECTUS AND LESSONS FREE.

ACKNOWLEDGED SUPREMACY OF SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAMMOTH PAVILION,
ESPLANADE.

PROPRIETORS—Messrs. NORTON, HENNICKE AND KING.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, FEB. 13.

MONSTER PROGRAMME.

PROFESSOR HENNICKE,
IN NEW AND STARTLING ILLUSIONS ;
WASHINGTON NORTON,
IN NEGRO SPECIALITIES ;
AND THE
ENTRANCED LADY,
DEFYING THE LAWS OF GRAVITY.

REDUCED PRICES.
First Class ..... Rs. 2 | Second Class ..... Re. 1
Third „ ..... As. 8 | Fourth „ ..... As. 4

Reserved seats at SOUNDY and Co.
Doors open at 8 ; commence at 9.

AND
ALL SHOULD SEE
FATIMA,
THE LATEST LONDON SENSATION,
ON EXHIBITION FROM 7 TILL 11 P.M.
ADMISSION—ANNAS 4.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

MAHRATTA (S.S.) will leave BOMBAY on the 26th February for ADEN, where passengers can transfer at Company's expense to S. S. ALMORA for LONDON.

Saloon passage money ..... Rs. 500
Second Class Do. ..... „ 350
Almora carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th February 1879.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB will be held in a Tent near the Stewards, Stand, Byculla, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 7 a.m.

G. F. BEVILLE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. C.

February, 1879.

DR. JELOVITZ.
HOMŒPATHIC PRACTITIONER,
HAS REMOVED TO No. 10, HORNBY ROW, FORT.

KID GLOVES,
GENTLEMEN'S,
WHITE, LAVENDER AND COLORED,
LAST SEASON'S STOCK.
Re. 1-8 per pair or 2 pairs for Rs. 2.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET.

ARTISTS' COLOURS AND MATERIALS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
MANUFACTURED BY WINSOR & NEWTON,
On sale by their appointed Agents.
TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
Illustrated Catalogues free upon application.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the ALBERT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

CHOONILAL NANGHUND, MUNCHERJEE RUTTONJEE BILLIMORIA, and DULPUTBHOY BHAGOOBHOY ..... Petitioners.

WHEREAS a PETITION in the above matter for the WINDING-UP of the abovenamed Company, subject to the supervision of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was presented on the 17th day of January 1879 by the abovenamed Petitioners, and on the hearing of such Petition on the 7th day of February instant, it was ordered (*inter alia*) that the hearing of the said Petition do stand adjourned to FRIDAY, the 28th day of February, instant, and that the said Petition be amended by adding thereto an alternative prayer for winding-up the Company by the Court. Now notice is hereby given, that the said Petition to wind-up the above Company is directed to be heard before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT on FRIDAY, the 28th day of February 1879, and any Creditor, Shareholder, or Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding-up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of the hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the amended Petition will be furnished to any Creditor, Shareholder, or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated this 12th day of February 1879.

JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Attorney for the Petitioners.

2, Meadow Street, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 8.)
INDIA—WEST COAST.
KATTYWAR.

FIXED LIGHT AT GOAPNATH POINT, GULF OF CAMBAY.

INFORMATION has been received from the Executive Engineer, Bhaunagar State, that a light is now exhibited from a light-house recently erected on Goapnath point, at the entrance to the Gulf of Cambay.

The light is a fixed white light, elevated 98 feet above high water, and should be visible in clear weather through an arc of of 180°, or between the bearings of S. S. W., through west, to N. N. E., from a distance of 9 miles.

The light-house—a buff-coloured limestone masonry tower, 32 feet high from base to vane—is situated on a hillock 240 yards inshore from Goapnath point.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or by lenses, of the 6th order.

Position : Latitude, 21° 11' 35" N. ; Longitude, 72° 6' 0" E. [Bearings are Magnetic and from Seaward : Variation 1° Easterly in 1879].

By Direction of the Government of India,
R. C. CARRINGTON, Chief Civil Assistant.
for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 3rd February 1879.

This Notice affects the following :—
British Admiralty Charts, Nos. 50, 51, 2736, 826, 748b ; Sailing Directions "West Coast of Hindostan pilot," page 97 ; Light List for 1879.
Indian Marine Survey Chart, No. 15 ; Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 361 ; Light List for 1879.
If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

Publications of the Marine Survey Department may be purchased at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 9.)
THE MARKING OF WRECKS.

THE Corporation of the Trinity House, London, has issued the following notice :—

"It being desirable, when light-vessels or other craft are anchored to mark the position of wrecks, that Mariners should be able to distinguish them, and to learn on which side of them they should go,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That, with these objects, wreck-marking vessels will in furniture have their top-sides coloured *green*, and will exhibit—

By Day—Three balls on a yard 20 feet above the sea ; two placed *vertically* on the side on which navigating vessels may safely pass, and one on the other side.

By Night—Three *white* fixed lights will be shown similarly arranged, but not the ordinary riding light.

Mariners will thus know, on sighting a wreck-marking craft, that she is so employed ; and that they should pass on that side of her on which the two balls or two lights are shown."

The above is published for general information.

By Direction of the Government of India,
R. C. CARRINGTON, Chief Civil Assistant,
for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 5th February 1879.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS COMPANY OF FINEST SELECTED TOBACCOS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
Thompson's, Dawson's and Noble's muster, per box of 100	1	12
Do. do. do. 250	4	0
Dindiguls and Havannahs, box of 100	2	0
Do. do. box of 250	4	8
Treacher's own muster, do. 100	2	4

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CRICKETING AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, receive periodical supplies of the above from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the goods, in accordance with T. & Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an advantage presented by no other House in India.

REVISED PRICES, JUNE 1878.

CRICKET KIT.

BALLS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
Superior Treble-seamed Balls ..... each	4	4
Do. Double do. for Club use „	3	8
Boys do. do. annas 12 to Rs.	2	0

BATS.

All Cane ..... each	12	0
Treble do. ..... „	11	0
Double do. ..... „	10	0
Single do. ..... „	8	8
Double Whalebone ..... „	10	8
Single Do. ..... „	9	8
Match, best selected ..... „	7	0
Do. do. for practice „	5	8
Presentation with silver plate ..... „	16	0
Boys do. do. from Rs. 2 to Rs.	4	8

GLOVES.

Best Batting Gloves, Improved Vulcanised Tubular India Rubber ... per pair	5	8
Gauntlets, Extra Quality, for Wicket keeping, superior ventilated ..... per pair	6	8

LEG GUARDS.

Guards, White Buck Skin	7	8
Do. Chamois Skin	6	8

STUMPS, &c.

Stumps, with brass ferrules	7	0
Do. with do. do. and iron points.	8	0
Do. Plain Ash	5	8
Nets for Long Stopping, 6 yards long by 2 high, with painted poles, strong ropes, with ferrules, &c. ..... each	14	0
Measures, Metallic in solid leather cases, from 22 yards upwards, ... from	7	0
Spikes, Steel and Brass, of superior quality per dozen	1	12
Scoring Books, for 12, 25, and 50 Matches, from	2	8
Scoring Sheets ..... per dozen	3	0
Lillywhite's Guide, latest Edition	0	12

LAWN TENNIS KIT.

Complete Sets ..... Rs. 72-0 to	85	0
Lawn Tennis Bats ..... each	8	0
Do. Balls best India Rubber, per doz. ..... Rs. 3-0 to	5	8
Do. do. Wool covered, per doz.	9	8

RACKET KIT.
By Jeffries and Malins.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
Racket Bats, of best quality	11	0
Do. do. Cane Handled	14	0
Do. Balls ..... per dozen	1	0
Do. Gut Strings ..... per set	3	0
Fives Bats ..... each	1	0
Fives Balls ..... per dozen	4	8
Racket Shoes, best quality	10	8
Do. Presses .. .. Rs. 5-0 to	10	8

BADMINTON KIT.

Complete Sets, from ..... Rs. 40-0 to	80	0
Badminton Bats ..... each	7	0
Do. Shuttlecocks, per doz. Rs. 4-0 to	6	0
Do. do. with India Rubber bottom ..... each	1	4
Do. India Rubber Balls ... per dozen Rs. 2-4 to	4	0

FENCING KIT, &c.

Foils, best Steel	6	8
Lunging Pads, best	8	0
Jackets	12	0
Single Sticks ..... per pair	1	0
Basket Hand Guards ..... „	1	4
Buffalo do. do. ..... „	4	8
Boxing Gloves—White Buck Skin and Chamois Skin .... per set of 4	9	0

FOOTBALLS.

Vulcanized India Rubber Balls covered with best Leather, No. 4	6	8
Do. do. No. 5	7	0
Do. do. No. 6	8	0
Extra India Rubber Balls, from each Rs. 2-4 to	3	0

QUOITS.

Best Polished Steel Quoits and Pins. per lb.	0	14
Do. do. Brass do. ... „	1	12
Do. Galvanized Iron do. ... „	1	0

Weights 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, and 6½ lbs. per pair.

The Galvanized-iron Quoits are particularly adapted for the Indian Climate, being less affected than others by extremes of moisture and dryness.

☞ Priced lists of Parlour and Outdoor Games and General Gymkhana Kit, may be had on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOICE AND SELECT INDIAN TEAS.
DIRECT FROM EUROPEAN PLANTERS.

SMALL Consignments of Tea from Mr. RICHARD BALLARD, of Nassau, Mr. DAVID MALONEY, late of Holta, Mr. PEACHY, of Byjnath, and from other Kangra Valley Plantations.

In Tin Boxes at Rs. 2, 1-12, 1-8, 1-6, 1-4, 1, 14 As. and 12 As. per lb.

M. H. MAJU & CO.,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SCHIEDMAYER'S SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
Of Solid Walnut Wood and made expressly
FOR INDIA.

Price Rs. 675 Nett Cash, inclusive of packing

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.
SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEDOWS STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,
Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Saxusophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE.,
(Aux Villes de France,)
BOMBAY.

LADIES who are in the habit of sending home for their dresses will find that by ordering them at MEIFFRE NEVEU & Cie. they have all the advantages of fashionable making and materials, perfect fit and reasonable prices, without all the difficulties of delayed communication with home dress-makers, who impose their own tastes and selections, and whose inexperience of India causes their dresses very often to be unsuitable for a hot climate.

Samples in the greatest variety. Estimates, plates and descriptions on application.

This department, lately increased by important improvements, is constantly kept under a staff of four Dress-makers especially engaged from time to time from the first Paris and London houses.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS,
ON SALE BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COOPER.

FROM the celebrated COOPER COMPANY, London.

Quarts per dozen, Cash Rs. 5-8.
Pints do. do. „ 3-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

FOR THE DESSERT TABLE.
JUST RECEIVED,
FINEST MUSCATEL RAISINS,
in handsome boxes,
at, each, Cash Re. 1-12.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld

ANGLO-SWISS MILK
is received by
EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

FISHING TACKLE
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS.
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plaited Silk, Water proof Silk, and Twisted Silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General's, Salmon and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S GINGER ALE,
A SACCHARINE AERATED WATER OF SPARKLING BRILLIANCE.

IT is highly aromatic, pleasingly pungent to the palate, and delightfully refreshing as a beverage for tropical climates.

The various ingredients composing this popular drink, are proportioned to a nicety, and the utmost care and cleanliness (as with all our Aerated Waters) are exercised in its production.

PURE WATER, PURE INGREDIENTS, SKILLED LABOUR,

AND well constructed and suitable apparatus driven by powerful steam machinery being at our command, and the Factory under the supervision of a talented Chemist, through whose experience and knowledge the Company hope to maintain the high reputation so long enjoyed for their other Aerated Waters.

Cash Re. 1-8 per dozen (bottles extra).

TREACHER AND CO, Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DINNER SERVICES.

BEST STONEWARE, BLUE LINE.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED) have received direct from a LEADING STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERY large supplies of this favourite pattern, an inspection of which they respectfully solicit.

| | | Cash

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 12TH FEB. 1879.

We have no change to report in the extreme depression in trade, which we have had to notice day after day for months past. Home advices, so far as regards the markets with which Bombay is mainly concerned, continue quiet in the extreme, and there is nothing in our local surroundings to favour the probability of an early improvement. Crop accounts from all parts of the Presidency seem to go from bad to worse, and it is now apparent that we must lay our account for another poor season. So far as concerns the foreign trade of the port there is a favourable feature in the cautious manner in which business is being prosecuted, but this after all is but a negative benefit, and in the meantime it seems evident that our local Spinning Mills may have to face a worse time than they have yet experienced.

Reuter's London telegram of yesterday reports French Rentes unaltered at 113, but Consols as was to be expected are lower, the quotation having receded from 96¼ to 96. In the General Produce Markets Mid-Plantation Ceylon Coffee is quoted 6d. per cwt. higher, Ceylon Cocoanut Oil £1 per ton lower, Seeds and other prices being unchanged.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was reported quiet but steady, and according to Reuter the Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. The day's sales, however, only totalled 7,000 bales and all prices were unaltered, while private messages gave the tone at the close as quiet. Business is reported in F. G. F. Omra, February-March shipment Canal mutual allowances at 4⅛d. per lb., which would show a loss on to-day's price here of about Rs. 3 per candy without counting commission.

From New York yesterday's telegrams report prices unaltered both for ready and futures, but the receipts at the ports show a considerable falling off, the figures being as follows :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Tuesday's Receipts.....	19,000	23,000	24,000
Four days' do.	77,000	65,000	68,000
Total since 1st Sept	3,504,000	3,308,000	3,353,000

At the usual weekly meeting of the directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon no alteration was made in the rates of discount and interest.

EXCHANGE.—A very weak feeling has been apparent in Sterling to-day consequent on the decline in Bar Silver at Home—Reuter says to 49 9-16d. private telegrams to 49½d. per oz. The Banks have nearly all been willing buyers of any Bills offering at a decline of 1-16d. per rupee, but as usual on a Wednesday very little has been done, sellers preferring to wait the result of the Council draft biddings. Judging from the feeling displayed to-day this ought to be a very low figure, but there are some people who believe that we have already discounted the decline and that nothing will go under 1s. 7¾d. If so we may see a somewhat steadier tendency again ; on the other hand, allotments below that level would probably accelerate the downward movement in a marked degree. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7¾d.	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight.....	1s. 7¼d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 7⅞ to 7-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 7 7-16 to ¼d.	,,
Francs 3 ,, ,, ...	2-05½	,,
Sovereigns each.....	Rs. 12-6	

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at 1-16 per cent premium, 60 days' sight at 1¼ per cent discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER remains quiet and unaltered at Rs. 94½ to ¾ for Fours and Rs. 99¾ for new Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES show great depression, investors hold quite aloof, and all the movements reported are again downward. Bank of Bombays are ¾ per cent lower, the closing rate being Rs. 667½. Colaba Land shares have declined Rs. 20, Berar Press and Mofussil Co. Rs. 5, and Bombay-Burmah Trading Co. Rs. 15 per share. In Mill shares there has been great pressure to sell apparent, and as the market is no longer supported by sham investors rates have declined all round. Our list of quotations shows a fall of Rs. 50 per share in National, Rs. 40 in Manockjee Petit, Rs. 25 in Alliance, Bombay United, Coorla, Dhurrumsey, and Morarjee Goculdass, Rs. 20 in Madras United and Mandvie, Rs. 10 in Great Eastern, Jewraz Balloo, and Oriental, and Rs. 15 per share in Mazgaon.

COTTON, owing partly to the fall in Exchange, but mainly to the continued bad accounts from up-country, has again been very firm, and in some instances an advance of Re. 1 per candy has been paid. Transactions for export, however, have not been numerous, as at the present level of rates anything like simultaneous operations are out of the question. For some descriptions, though, notably Good Amraoti, the demand to cover local contracts seems likely to support prices irrespective altogether of Home quotations, the available supplies being very small as compared with the forward contracts which have to be met. Quotations are :—

F. G. F. Hinguphaut, ready	Rs. 210 per Candy	
Good Broach April delivery	206	,,
Good Oomra March ,, ...	192	,,
F. G. F. ,, ,, ,, ...	186	,,
G. F. ,, ,, ,, ...	180	,,

In SEEDS there is no actual change to note. Owing to the absence of supplies business is almost entirely confined to Gingelly.

FREIGHTS are quiet but fairly steady at unchanged figures—say for Liverpool by steam 25s. by sail 22s. 6d., Havre by steam 30s., payable at port of discharge ; Adriatic ports 33s. 9d. to 35s. per ton, payable at port of discharge.

PIECE GOODS show no symptoms of improvement, the demand apparently falling off instead of increasing as the season advances. Prices, too, continue steadily to tend in buyers' favour without apparent effect on the consumption.

For COALS some little speculative enquiry has been experienced on the off-chance of an expedition being sent from here to the Cape, but no actual business has resulted.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	130
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	715
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	5 do	667½
Bank of Madras	40,000	500	all	3 do	640
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	108

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	606	2,000	1,70.		50
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	3,250	415	all	25 p.s.	174
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	925
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p.	1,050
Angio-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	2 p.ct	60
Bhownuggur S. and W. Company	800	2,000		40 p.s.	800
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	700
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	60
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	4
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	50
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	700
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p. s.	525
Dharumsey Spinning ...	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	370
Empress S. and W. Co..	700	500	400		385
Fleming S. and W. Co..	3,750	500	all	40 p.s*	15
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.s*	750
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	30 p.s.	715
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	475
Jawraj Balloo Mills ...	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	600
Khandelah Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	700
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s.	510
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	400
Madras U. Spinning...	425	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,(80
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	5
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	60
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	40p.s*	560
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.s*	875
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	145
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	30 p.	575
Neriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	10
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld....	600	2,000	all	..	30
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	10
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.s*	560
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,000	1,250	all	75	325
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s.	725
Soonderdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	800
,, do. 1 Share	500	1,000	250	135 p.s.	155
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p.s.	710
Victoria Mills	850	1,000	all	25 p.s.	500

* For Share or 6 half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	4,000	3,000	all	15 p.s*	760
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s	110
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	550
PortCanning Land Company, Limited	5,000	1,400	all	15 p.s.	200

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20 2l8 3·0	p. ct	300
Do. New £20 Shares.....	..	£20 130·146	do	28
Ditto	..	£20 6l·7 3	do	32
Ditto	..	£20 11·13 1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100 1,000	do	1,160
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18 196·9·15	do	250

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	775
Albert Co., Limited....	300	2,000	1,200	125 do	950
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	540
Bellary	178	1,000	all	20	480
Berar Company (New) ..	155	500	all	60 p.s	390
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	14 do	80
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	15 do	55
Carwar Co. I saw the	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	50 do	450
Dholiera P. and G. Co.	600	500	500	15 do	125
Dharwar India Press Co..	253	1,000	all	100 do	850
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	950
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	75 p.s.	400
Mirasal Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	30 do	160
Prince of W. Press	130	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do	300
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	60 do	300
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,000
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.....	150	850	all	12 p.ct	550
Volkart's United Press Co.....		1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	500

* Per Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.s.	1,700
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.....	150	10,000	2,000	250p. s.	3,050
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	53
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all		300
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld..	500	500	300	36 p. s.	190
Malabar Company, Ld..	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	48
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	15 xd
Prince of Wales Insurance Company.....	250	8,000	1,900	75 p. s.	1,000
Thacker and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	...	100
Thacker and Co.	1,000	500	6 all	6½ p.s.	65
Vizagas Patent Slip Co.	2,000	250	all	p. ct	190

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 8th February 1879.
Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	46,798	0	0
Merchandize	1,45,253	0	0
Other Receipts	900	0	0
Telegraph.....	433	0	0
Total Rs...	1,93,599	0	0

Corresponding week in February 1878.
Open 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	46,798	0	0
Merchandize	1,36,971	0	0
Other Receipts	500	0	0
Telegraph.....	714	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,84,983	0	0
Increase Rs.....	10,616	0	0

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Railways.	Total from 1st January To 22nd Dec. 1877.	To 21st Dec. 1·78.	Total Increase in 1878.	Total Increase in 1877.
GUARANTEED.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Indian, Main	38579811	34725570	...	3858941
East Indian, Jabulpur	4483960	3429744	...	1063216
Eastern Bengal	4237632	4090873	...	146759
Oudh and Rohilkhand.....	4122184	4458697	333543	...
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	9449030	8534066	...	914964
Madras	9744948	6328092	...	3416886
South Indian	3142791	3147045	4254	...
Great Indian Peninsula	31572197	27017954	...	4554243
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	7440195	6605479	...	834716
Total.....	112814418	98366490	...	14447928
STATE.				
Calcutta and South-Eastern.	115636	122085	6449	...
Nalhati	89595	87425	439	...
Mutjuntaka	2592115	2841321	289203	...
Holkar	379912	695883	316571	...
Khamgaon	a 49791	b 51865	2074	...
Ajmere	78299	88329	10030	...
Wardha Valley	74416	126938	52192	...
Nizam's.....	801387	769564	...	31823
Tirhut	286590	431427	144737	...
Punjab Northern	676372	898945	222573	...
Western	75445	198678	123233	...
Northern Bengal	c 88026	869990	781464	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	d 326160	944323	618163	...
Sindia	...	e 91108	91108	...
Indus Valley	...	g 196440	196440	...
Dhond and Munmad	...	f 93418	93418	...
Total.....	5540054	8507209	2966258	...
Grand Total.....	118355372	106873699	...	11481673
Gross Estimated Expenses..	5494564	5229330l	...	...
Net Receipts.....	63414808	54869398	...	8834410

(a)—Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August and from 15th November to 22nd December 1877.
(b)—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July and from 15th November to 21st December 1878.
(c)—Total receipts from 28th August to 22nd December 1877.
(d)—Total receipts from 2nd May to 22nd December 1877.
(e)—Total receipts from 10th January to 21st December 1878.
(f)—Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June and from 15th November to 21st December 1878.
(g)—Total receipts from 1st July to 16th November 1878.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain H. Klee, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo, and 150 deck passengers.

THE S.S. ARAGO, 1,061 tons, Captain Lewis Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport, 25th Dec., via Malta, Suez, Jeddah, Hoodoods, and Aden, with a cargo of coals, 8 horses, and 560 pilgrims.

THE S. S. STANDARD, 1,074 tons, Captain W. W Lyon, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Mauritius, 27th Jan., with a cargo of 27,892 bags sugar, and 57 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
12	Standard (s).....	Lyon	Mauritius, Jan 27.
	Arago (s).....	Jones	Newcastle, Dec 25.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
12	Pearl(s).....	Klee	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The barque Zephyr, to Penang, Singapore and Goa, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.
Feb. 7.—Ship Louisa Fletcher.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.
Jan.
9 Sherard Osborn (s).. ..... Penang.
Chalna (s)..... ..... Rangoon.
Pauling..... ..... Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.
Jan.
9 Rajpootana (s) .... Bombay and S P.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.
Per s s Colaba, from Rangoon and Northern Ports, to-day :—From Rangoon—Capt Chaplin, Mr W H Caldwell and Mrs Hurst.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 12.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Trentham Hall s—403 bundles hoop iron, Aldridge, Salmon and Co.
Columbia s—20 cases gingerwine, 10 cases rum, 10 cases whiskey and 15 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.

FROM LONDON.
Peshawar s—30 cases hock, The C Bank of I A and China.
Mirzapore s—10 hampers champagne and 5 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Lusitany Castle s—10 cases claret and 15 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Thibet s—8 casks paint of sorts, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co.
Premita s—17 cases whiskey, D D Shah.

FROM NEW YORK.
J G Pendleton—30,000 cases kerosine oil, Joseph Soares.

FROM VENICE.
Surat s—2 cases lead pencil, John S Elmore and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.
Australia s—25 cases claret, C Bouneviaille and Co.
Assiria s—37 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Macduff—2,000 cwts bones, Abramovitz and Co.
Trentham Hall s—50 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co ; 21 bales cotton, Thacursee Nursee ; 37 bales wool, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton, The H Moore and Co.

FOR LONDON.
Scotland s—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 200 cwts ginger, Govindjee Gopaljee ; 60 bales hides and skins, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 944 cwts turmerick and 124 cwts nuxvomica, Vussonjee Narronjee.

FOR HAVRE.
Scotland s—40 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co ; 250 cwts pepper, George Lockhart and Co ; 501 cwts rapeseed and 750 cwts coffee, Vinay and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Scindia s—428 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.
Scindia s—18 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Macedonia s—200 bales cotton, 6,000 cwts. gingelly seed, and 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR VENICE.
Surat s—200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Canara s—112 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass ; 100 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna ; 115 bales cotton, Ramgopall Foolchund.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
Thibet s—50 bales twist, Forbes and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Thibet s—450 cwts raisins, Hajee Khulfan Ruttonsee ; 36 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 50 bales twist, Forbes and Co ; 168 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 77 chests opium E D Sassoon.

HIGH COURT—FEBRUARY 13.

[Before the Hon. the Chief JUSTICE and the Hon. MR. JUSTICE MELVILL.]

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

373—Hearn C & L—Mithibai vs Futtehalli Shaik Ah med and another—Trybjee and S.
376—Jefferson and P—Mithibai vs Muncherjee Cawasjee Davur and another—Smith and F—Part heard.
379—H Bicknell—Sankersey Kurranee vs Vulubdass Khimjee—P Kawasjee.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT and the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

AT 2-45 P.M.

FOR ARGUMENT.

410-68—Craigie L and O—Hurrivulobdass Culliandass vs Gotumchand Manockchund and others—Macfarlane and G.
411-68—Craigie, L and O—Hurrivulobdass Culliandass vs Gotamchand Manockchund and others—Macfarlane and G.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

546-78—Jefferson and P—Hussonally Moola Hakimjee vs The Manchester and Bombay S M Company, Ld.—Smith & F.
717-76—Smith and F—Jussodo vs Dharsey Oodhowjee and others —Lynch and T, H C and L and in person.

[Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE KEMBALL.]
(At 11 o'clock A.M.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

178-78—Tyabjee and S—Dwarka Naiqueen vs Juggonath Narayen—R H and C.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 10.
Macdonald, Lieut, R A, on duty, from Umballa.

FEBRUARY 11.
Goodfellow, Lieut Col, R E, on duty, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 12.
Stevenson, Lieut, R A, to join, from Kamptee.
Macatta, Col, 3rd Sikh P F F, on leave, from Edwardsabad.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 12.
Constable, Lieut, 13th Hussars, on duty, to Lucknow.
Harden, Captain, 2nd Regt, on duty, to Kohat.
Taylor, Surg Major, to join, to Peshawar.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.
1226 Bellona (s), Breen—Lyon & Co.
1258 Trentham Hall (s), Shaw—W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.
1613 Evesham Abbey, Westlake—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1469 Knight Companion, Yeo—Sir C Forbes & Co.
1239 Macdiff, Daljarno—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.
2090 Mirzapore (s), Parish—Mails, 24th March.

FOR LONDON VIA CAPE.
1270 Narcissus, McIntosh—W and A Graham & Co.
392 Oribe, Hoare—Edward Bates & Co.
442 Salado, Milne—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR LONDON AND HAVRE.
1695 Scotland (s), James—N. Manockjee & Co.

FOR HAVRE VIA CAPE.
1293 H. McGilvery, Blake—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR RANGOON.
1487 Glenlyon, Harding.

FOR GENOA, NAPLES AND MARSEILLES.
1454 Macedonia (s), Laird—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1423 Scindia (s), Windham—McCallock Buyts and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
1671 Thibet (s), Torbock—Mails, 18th February.

FOR JEDDAH.
1198 Ben Gloe (s), Buchanan—M. Nusserwanjee & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.
967 Lady Melvile, Hare—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR PORT SAID AND HAVRE.
861 Marina (s), Ramsay—W and A Graham & Co.

FOR VENICE.
1954 Surat (s), Breeze—Mails, 17th February.

NOT FIXED.
1061 Arago (s), Jones.
1087 Abercrue, Evans—The Captain.
1426 Alice Buck, Harriman—Farnham & Co,
449 Allendale, Cowper—The Captain.
1287 Annot Lyle, English—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1650 British Enterprize, Davis—N Manockjee Petit.
1250 Blairgowrie, Dark—J. Soares.
1466 Buckinghamshire, Massey—Finlay, Muir & Co.
693 Bauganville, Dotevere—Hajee Jekeria Hajee Hamed.
935 Berthn, Crockett—The Captain.
1418 Belle of Bath, Whitmore—The Captain.
1696 Cella (s), Holmes—Rees, Ashley & Co.
1135 Cambridge, Hill—The Captain.
965 Contest, James—The Captain.
717 Corinna, Josselyn—Bell, Brandenburg & Co.
1690 Duncow, Large,—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1221 Dumfriesshire, Greig—The Captain.
956 Earl Granville, Campbell—King King & Co.
1250 Essex, Barrett—Wallace and Co.
676 Estepona (s), Betham—W and A Graham & Co.
994 Fleur de Lis, Gordon—Killick, Nixon and Co.
1283 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1225 Greenock, Slater—The Captain.
875 Hay Common, Singer—W. M. Macaulay & Co.
1040 Henrietta, Kelly—M. Nusserwanjee & Co.
402 Hermione, Milner—The Captain.
585 Jungfrau, Lawson—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1011 James Edward, Brooks—The Captain.
817 James Groves (s), Darley—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
982 J. G. Pendleton, Pickels—J. Soares.
1199 Kilkerran, Love—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1430 Lucile, Scott—W and A Graham & Co.
1037 Nature, Walker—The Captain.
269 Osprey, Hughes—B. R. Pestonjee.
1061 Premitz (s), Purvis—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1136 Romanla, Cowie—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1400 Rockhurst, McIntyre—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1542 Rajhael, Sherman—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1074 Standard (s), Gordon—Killick, Nixon and Co.
1757 Shakespear, McGregor—The Captain.
749 Spartan, Crossby—W and A Graham and Co.
1636 Star of Barnick, Tunnah—M. Nusserwanjee.
901 Timour, Robbins—The Captain.
1080 Viven (s), Wilson—W and A. Graham & Co.
1 71 Woodville, Nelson—The Captain.
1295 Whithier, Swap—The Captain.
1174 Lynis, Reynolds—The Captain.
395 Zephyr, Kuneau—S. G. Brance.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.
374 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
389 Crarewitch, Elton—(I G S).
319 Dauro (s), Abdo—(Gun Boat.)
1288 Euryalus, Smith—(Flag ship).
531 Kwangton (s),—(I G S).
584 Lynx (s), Francis—M. Commanney.
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
417 Manora (s).
1090 Tenasserim (s), Street—(I G S).
1070 Vsadnik(s), Novossilski—(Russian M. of War).

CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Last Quarter.....13th, 11h. 44·7m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Feb.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th. 13	.....	6 31	5 58	{ 3 0 m / 4 19 a	9 38 m / 10 3 a
Fri. 14	St. Valentine's Day.	6 31	5 58	{ 3 41 m / 4 56 a	10 28 m / 11 21 a
Sat. 15	.....	6 30	5 59	{ 4 50 m / 7 11 a	11 53 m / .....
Sun. 16	Sexagesima Sunday.	6 30	5 59	{ 5 37 a / 8 41 a	1 3 m / 1 26 a
Mon. 17	.....	6 29	5 59	{ 8 21 m / 9 43 a	2 46 m / 2 47 a
Tues. 18	.....	6 29	6 0	{ 9 31 m / 10 25 a	3 52 m / 8 45 a
Wed. 19	.....	6 28	6 0	{ 10 23 m / 11 0 a	4 36 m / 4 31 a

MESSRS. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IN TWO SUPERS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.
BRANSON—February 10th, at Sladen's Gardens, Chetput, the wife of Mr. R. Branson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.
JOHNSON—GRAHAME—February 3rd, at Lucknow, by the Rev. J. B. Brunnesson, Francis Godschall, eldest son of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Johnson, Montreal, to Kate Grahame, step-daughter of John Anderson, Esq., V. S., R. H. A., Lucknow.

DEATHS.
STEWART—February 7th, at Calcutta, of convulsions during teething, Norman, youngest son of Alexander Stewart, Serampore, aged 17 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1879.

THE special telegram from London published in our yesterday's impression was received at too late an hour for us to comment upon it till now ; but our readers will have observed that it bore out our conclusions as to the locality of the disaster in Natal and the battalion of the 24th to which the five companies that were destroyed by the Zulus belonged. Our London correspondent states that the force which was defeated formed "part of the third column left "to guard the camp ten miles beyond Rorke's "drift"—the term *drift* seems to be used in Southern Africa for a ford—" on the "Tugela river." Now, Colonel Glyn's column, consisting of, among other troops, the 1st Battalion of the 24th, is said by the *Standard's* correspondent to have taken up a position "about twelve miles from Rorke's drift at the "junction of the Tugela and Buffalo rivers." This junction is clearly shown on all the maps, and the scene of the British defeat must have been in its immediate neighbourhood. The strength of Colonel Glyn's column was altogether about 3,000 men, and it may be inferred that the troops not present in the action had marched forwards into the Zulu country to take part in the general advance of the British troops, which, according to a Reuter's telegram published in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 4th inst., began on the 12th of January, and to which Cetywayo at first offered no opposition. The First Lord of the Admiralty is good enough to say that the Ministry has entire confidence in Lord Chelmsford ; but we cannot help fearing that that confidence is misplaced. A general who advances into an enemy's country, and is so badly informed about the whereabouts of the foe he is in search of that he lets 20,000 men slip past his left flank into British territory without being observed, and overwhelm a small detached force of British troops, cannot be made of such stuff as Nature moulds capable leaders out of. However, after receiving such a lesson from his active enemy, Lord Chelmsford no doubt abandoned his ambitious plan of campaign and fell back with all his forces towards Pietermaritzburg and Port Natal, and no great harm could come to him while he remained on the defensive. Probably, Sir Bartle Frere and he would decide that it was better to run no further risk, but merely to cover the capital and seaport of Natal till reinforcements arrived. This resolution would condemn them to a policy of inaction for two whole months. The defeat of our troops must have occurred during the week from the 12th to the 19th ult., and the troops ordered to sail this week from England can hardly reach Natal before the third week in March. It is satisfactory to find that no time has been lost in sending strong reinforcements from home ; and that within a few days a force of 5,000 men will be on its way to Natal. Fortunately for the interests of the Empire, the regiments at home are just now in splendid condition. Their ranks are full, and the men for the last two years have been like hounds straining at the leash in their eagerness for active service. More troops will readily be forthcoming if more are wanted ; and they well may be, for the Cape Colony was denuded of its force of regular soldiers at the end of last year in order that Lord Chelmsford might have his hands strengthened for the Zulu war ; and the colonists at the Cape of Good Hope and Port Elizabeth will now want to be reassured against the chances of a fresh Kaffir outbreak. We can get no further information till next week as to what has happened in Natal since the defeat of the British troops ; for there is only a weekly mail from the Cape, the news brought by which is telegraphed from Madeira to London, being thus three weeks old by the time it reaches England. It is at a critical time like the present that we learn to appreciate keenly the folly of the British Government in neglecting to connect all its possessions throughout the world by the electric telegraph. A cable laid down from Aden to Natal and the Cape of Good Hope might have cost a couple of millions ; but it would have paid its cost at once if it had enabled England to send out reinforcements to Lord Chelmsford three weeks ago. It must surely be very unwise parsimony which grudges the expenditure of a few millions to save the Empire from exposure to the risk of disruption.

WHEN a man begins to inquire if he is a prophet or not, there is reason to doubt his sanity or his honesty. But this is the spiritual condition of the head of the Brahmo Somaj at this moment—a state of perplexity. Babu Keshub Chunder Sen, in his annual address to the faithful of his flock delivered on the 23rd ultimo, propounds the conundrum, which he confesses he himself has given up, " Am I a prophet or " not ?" and up to date it is not known if the Brahmo Somaj have succeeded in correctly answering the riddle of their guide, philosopher, and friend. For our own part we should have no hesitation in replying in the negative, for India has known the Babu now some time, and has never yet been favoured with any indication of the gift about which the head of the Brahmo Somaj unnecessarily vexes himself. The Babuo did not prophesy the Afghan War, the flight of Shere Ali, or anything extraordinary, except perhaps the marriage of Cooch Behar, and yet he professes to have serious doubts if he is "inspired," as if there could be any question about it. Babu Chunder Sen is a vegetarian, which fact may in a manner account for the singular questions he puts to his following. Dealings in vegetables, and, above all, arguments over them, are dangerous actions, as the poet shows—

> The man who always turnips cries, cries not when his father dies

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

FIRST MEETING OF THE RAILWAY DELEGATES AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 12.

The first meeting of the Railway Delegates was held in the Public Works Secretariat on Monday last, Colonel Trevor, President; Mr. G. L. Molesworth, Consulting Engineer to Government for State Railways, delegate for the State Railways; Messrs. Leslie and Carter for the East Indian Railway; Mr. Prestage for the Eastern Bengal; Colonel Jenkins for the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway; Messrs. Ross and Lightfoot for the Sind and Punjab Railway; Mr. Mathew for the B. B. and C. I. Railway; Mr. H. Conder for the G. I. P. Railway; Mr. Saunders for the Madras Railway; Mr. P. Conder for the Indus Valley Railway.

The following rules were under discussion Rule for regulating the mode in which the discussions of the Conference of Railway delegates are to be arrived at and given effect to. It shall not be competent for any representative of a Railway Company to intimate withdrawal of his Company from any resolution arrived at by the majority of the Conference, but no resolution will be brought into force until three months have elapsed from the date on which it may be passed. It will be open to the London directors of any Company within that period to record its dissent, on which such resolution as regards their line will be inoperative.

The rule for interchange of traffic and rolling stock was then discussed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE DISASTER AT THE CAPE. REINFORCEMENTS ORDERED.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

The 1st Dragoon Guards, the 17th Lancers, the 57th, 58th, 91st, and 94th Regiments, battalions of the 21st and 60th, two batteries of Artillery and thirty of the Engineers have been ordered to leave at once for the Cape.

LIST OF THE KILLED AND MISSING.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

The following is a list of the killed and missing officers after the defeat of our troops by the Zulus:—

1st Battalion of the 24th Regiment—Majors H. B. Pulleine and White (Paymaster). Captains W. Degacher, G. V. Wardell, W. E. Mostyn, Reg. Younghus band. Lieuts. G. F. G. Hodson, Chas. W. Cavaye, Chas. J. Atkinson, J. P. Daly, E. O. Anstey, E. H. Dyson, N. J. A. Coghill, F. P. Porteous, T. Melvill, (Adjt.), and Quartermaster J. Pullen.

2nd Battalion 24th Regt.—Lieuts. C. D. A. Pope, F. Godwin-Austen, H. J. Dyer, T. Ll. G. Griffith, Shepherd, and Quartermaster E. Bloomfield.

Royal Artillery.—Captains Stuart, Smith, and Russell.

Royal Engineers—Colonel Durnford and Captain MacDonald.

SPEECH OF THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY.

At an electoral banquet yesterday Mr. W. H. Smith (First Lord of the Admiralty) alluded to the disaster sustained by our troops at the hands of the Zulus, which he deeply deplored. He said that reinforcements sufficient to terminate the struggle would leave within a week, and that the Government had every confidence in Lord Chelmsford.

Consols closed at 96, a fall of ⅛ on previous day's quotations.

H. M. S. MALABAR.

H. M. Troopship Malabar left yesterday for Bombay via Suez Canal.

THE S. S. VORTIGERN.

ADEN, FEB. 12.

H. M. S. Daphne has arrived with the s. s. Vortigern, which was wrecked early last month upon Ras-al-Ulieh near Guardafui, in tow.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4 5-16d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1/4
8½ lbs. do.	5-10½
40s. Mule Twist	9-8¼
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7 3-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75
4½ per cent. do.	80
3 per cent. Consols for account.	96
5 per cent. French Rentes 1872	113
Bar Silver	49 9-16

Departures—Yorkshire, William Burkitt, and Dago.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, FEB. 12, 9-40 A.M.

Manila mail leaves Hongkong Friday 1 P.M.

GALLE, FEB. 12, 3-30 P.M.

Mail steamer Tanjore from Australia arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7¾d.	per Rs
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 7¾d.	"
Credits, 3 "	1s. 7 7-16 to 7.16d.	"
Documents, 3 "	1s. 7 7-16 to 4d.	"
France 3 "	2·05¼d.	"
Sovereigns each	Rs. 12-6	

AMONG the regiments under orders for Natal we see that the 57th is mentioned. This regiment, which was lately stationed in Ceylon but has already, we believe, sailed for the Mediterranean, is commanded by Colonel Clarke, son-in-law of the present Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army. Colonel Clarke was expected to come to Bombay as Military Secretary to General Warre, but he will now, of course, accompany his regiment on active service.

NEWS has been received at the Peiwar Kotal from a native, who declares that he was present during the fighting in Terah, that the Afridis lost 140 killed, and that Malikh Saleh and Mursal, and Kazi and a son of Abdulla Nur, are among the prisoners.

EVERYTHING was reported quiet at Kandahar on the 7th inst. General Stewart was detained by wet weather on the 4th, and was expected to reach Kandahar on the 9th or 11th inst.

WE hear that six additional young officers have been selected to be attached to Sir Sam Browne's column in the Transport Department.

WE hear that the Government of India has authorised the Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces to suspend the operation of the Famine Insurance Cess wherever he thinks that its levy will cause hardship, the Imperial Treasury bearing the loss. The orders to which the *Statesman* of the 12th refers were issued when no apprehensions were felt for the *rubee* crops, and those orders were being carried out by the Lieutenant-Governor.

UP to 10 o'clock last evening the Mail steamer not being announced, arrangements were made for General Grant's landing at the Apollo Bandar at 8 o'clock this morning, provided the steamer came in last night. In that event the American Consul, Political Secretary to Government, an A. D. C. from Government House, and the Superintendent of Marine will proceed on board this morning at 7 o'clock, and General Grant and family are expected to land at the Apollo Bandar at 8 o'clock. The Volunteers have been ordered to appear on the Apollo Bandar at 7 o'clock.

MR. R. M. DANE, C. S., senior attaché in the Foreign Department, will officiate temporarily as Assistant Secretary during the absence of Mr. Durand on two months' leave.

DR. S. C. COURTNEY, Civil Surgeon of Peshawur, died on Monday morning of tetanus, the result of a bad fall from his horse some days ago.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Commander-in-Chief has appointed Surgeon Major W. H. Kirton, now officiating Principal Medical Storekeeper to Government at Calcutta, to be Medical Storekeeper at Mian Mir, in succession to Surgeon Major F. H. O'Donel, deceased.

AMONG the circumstances which have helped to inspire the people of the country with a profound faith in British luck has been the disappearance, on the arrival of our army at Kandahar, of a virulent epidemic fever which had raged there for months.

THE *Englishman* says that the last performance of the Opera Company was to take place on Monday night, when the delightful Opera of *Oriopino ela Comare* was to be given, for the benefit of Mr. Nasir, the impresario, who is said to be a heavy loser by his venture.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Lahore paper says that "the total loss on our side in the Bara Valley expedition amounts to sixteen or seventeen men wounded, while it is believed the enemy suffered considerably more—many having been seen to fall at different times."

ACCORDING to the *Journal de St. Petersburgh*, Hakim Khan Tura has secretly fled from Ferghana and entered Kashgar at the head of 1,000 men and has compelled the Chinese advanced picquets to retreat before him. Yakub Kush Beg, shortly before his death, had appointed Hakim Khan his heir, to the exclusion of his sons, and it was in the civil war between him and Kuli Beg that the Chinese found their opportunity and re-established their authority in Kashgar.

THE amount of revenue realised by eleven months' sale of Bengal opium and ten months' duty on opium exported from Bombay is Rs. 8,16,35,924, being better than the estimated revenue by Rs. 79,99,924. Of the excess Rs. 31,13,020 is due to Bengal and Rs. 48,86,904 to Bombay opium. The receipts at the last month's sale were, however, worse than the estimate by Rs. 4,07,809, of which deficiency Rs. 32,550 accrued on Bengal, and Rs. 4,07,807 on Bombay opium.

THE correspondent of the *Pioneer* at Kandahar telegraphed on the 6th inst. the following:—"This afternoon a small number of Pathans, variously estimated at 8 to 20, ran amok through the camel lines of the 59th Regiment and Artillery outside the city, wounding four Europeans and three natives with sword-cuts. One man of the 59th was killed and two wounded by rifle shots fired at the assassins by their comrades. Five of the Afghans were killed. What became of the others no one knows. The arms used were swords, daggers, and bayonets on sticks. Four prisoners taken unarmed are supposed to be harmless people employed about the camp. This is the first outrage in camp since our arrival, and precautions have perhaps been too much relaxed in consequence of long impunity."

THE *Pioneer*:—Further letters will doubtless explain the assemblage of Mohmunds on the north side of the Kabul river—near Kamah. It seems clear that, at one time, something more than a harmless gathering was expected; and that, in anticipation of this, General Tytler's force was withdrawn, by Sir Sam Browne, from the Bazar Valley, where it was co-operating with the rest of the force under General Maude. Thus the attitude of the Mohmunds may be looked on as the immediate cause of the collapse—or successful retreat—of the Bazar Expedition. But this must not blind us to the real state of the case: the troops were finally pulled up to save us from a big Afridi war. The Government of India seems to have been suddenly faced with the happy thought that the Afridi problem is one by itself, and not to be mixed up with the Kabul question. But a campaign cannot well be conducted by a series of happy thoughts.

THE following telegram dated Kohat, Feb. 11, was published yesterday in the *Times of India*:—"On Thursday last General Roberts ordered Mr. McPherson, the correspondent of the *Standard*, to leave the column on account of criticisms in that paper on the 2nd January. Mr. McPherson regards this as vindictive on the General's part, and states that he closed the wires to prevent him (Mr. McPherson) explaining General Roberts's charges that the statements in the *Standard* were false and coloured. Mr. McPherson replied fully, but his explanations were disregarded. He considers that this is an unscrupulous attempt to stifle free criticism, and he says that the whole correspondence of the London and Indian Press is now in the hands of General Roberts's personal staff. Mr. McPherson states that he never sent a line of criticism, and regrets telegraph (Telegram) from Rawul Pindee. Before dismissing him from the camp General Roberts appointed an Aide-de-Camp correspondent to the *Standard*."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*:—Glimpses of the personal life of so prominent a public character as Sher Ali (late Ruler of Kabul) and his son, possess a curious interest at the present moment when all the world regards them only as an ex-Amir and a prince in arms against us. Yakub Khan, so a story that comes to us from Kandahar declares, refused to come out of prison for several days after being formally released. "My health is ruined and my throne lost—why should I come out?" And then, so the story goes, the mother of the late Abdulla Jan went to the sulking hero and coaxed him from his prison. Another romantic episode from the same source is, that when the news of the Peiwar fight was received in Kabul, no one dared to tell the Amir. He was sitting in his council room waiting for the news, but who would brave the madman—as he sat there tulwar on lap? And at last Abdulla Jan's mother came to the rescue and sent her child, a little girl, to tell her father. He was busy in eager talk when she entered, but child-like she kept trying to blurt out her mission; "my mother says I am to tell your Highness—" but the Amir kept putting his hand on her mouth, for the discussion on hand was important. But at last he was free to hear the child, and turning said, "well what is it little one?" And the child came sidling up all eyes on her, "my mother says I am to tell your Highness—*the sahibs have crossed the Kotal!*" An instant stampede from the neighbourhood of the Amir closed the council.

BOMBAY.

THE following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bandar this evening:—

March		
Overture	La Gazza Ladra	Rossini.
Selection	Elisir d' Amore	Donizetti.
Waltz	Manolo	Waldteufel.
Quadrille	St. Patrick's	H. Laurent.
Galop	Mind and Flock	Hertel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE Italian Mail steamer Australia left Aden for Bombay on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Karia Luximon, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb, at the Girgaon Police Court, of five separate charges of theft of wearing apparel, copper utensils, &c. and was sentenced to one year and six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CARELESS BLASTING.—Yesterday a Hindu, named Dowlutia Achuraisl, appeared before Mr. W. Webb to answer a charge preferred by Mr. Superintendent Crummy, of the Malabar Hill Division, for doing with an explosive substance an act so rash and negligent as to endanger human life, or knowingly or negligently omitting to take such order with an explosive substance as was sufficient to guard against any possible danger to human life, contrary to section 286 of the Indian Penal Code. The accused, who holds a license from the Commissioner of Police to carry out blasting operations at Malabar Hill, took no precaution to guard against probable accidents in these operations; the consequence was, that on Tuesday a large piece of rock, weighing about a maund, was blown up in the air, and in its descent fell on to the roof of Mr. Sterling's bungalow, passing through on to the floor, a servant of Mr. Sterling's narrowly escaping from being struck by it. The accused was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 25.

THE LATE MURDER AT WARGAUM.—The High Court of Bombay have, we hear, confirmed the sentence of the Judge of Poona in this case. We have not heard that a day has yet been fixed for the execution of the murderer; but according to the evidence in the case, no one ever more fully deserved his doom than this murderer. The Wargaum murder will rank with the most cruel murders of these times.—*Deccan Herald.*

DISTURBANCES IN THE DECCAN.—Major Daniell, the Superintendent of the Poona District Police, left for Bhimthadi taluka on Monday night last. It is reported that a disturbance took place in the petta Baramattee; and some of the villages, we hear, have been plundered. Perhaps it might have been those ramoosees and koilies who sent their threatening letter to the chief constable at Baramattee; but we have not received any particulars regarding the reported plunder, neither are we in a position to state anything further in the matter, and we have no doubt but that by the presence of Major Daniell, the mischief-makers will soon be brought to justice.—*Poona Observer.*

SPORTING.

BOMBAY RACES, 1879.

THE public are reminded that no one will be allowed on the course or in the enclosures without a ticket. These will be issued at the published rates on application to Mr. J. S. Maidment up to 2 p.m. on each day of the races.

Tickets will be sold at the different entrances on the days of the Races at the rates published for non-subscribers only.

G. F. BEVILLE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Honorary Secretary.
10th Feb., 1879.

TO THE EXHIBITORS AT THE DOG, CAT, AND MONKEY SHOW.

EXHIBITORS are particularly requested to be careful to send strong chains and collars with their animals to the Secretariat stables to-morrow, on which day the exhibition opens. Animals without chains and collars will not be received, and all must be there by 6-30 a. m. A special fund is being raised to allow the judges to allot extra prizes for any animal of exceptional merit. The promoters of this show will, we are sure, be much gratified if Native gentlemen will take an interest in it, who will no doubt find very much more to interest them on a visit than the bare announcement would to them seem to indicate.

THE GYMKHANA ATHLETIC MEETING.

YESTERDAY, the last of the Gymkhana sports, there was a better programme than on either Monday or Tuesday.

The first event was the high jump, in which three competed:—

R. L. Stewart	1
F. A. Little	2
F. A. Hill	0

Stewart cleared 5 ft., at which Little failed; but the latter got over 4 ft. 11 in. Last year, Mr. Mahon won this event by 4 ft. 11½ in.

The Hurdle Race (120 yards over ten hurdles) was run in heats. The competitors in the first heat were:—

L. Rivett-Carnac	1
G. K. Hall	2
T. Bromley	0
J. Pottinger	0

Rivett-Carnac, although he stumbled at the last hurdle, won by two yards from Daly in 21 secs.

In the second heat the following started:—

W. Cooper	1
F. C. Macrae	2
W. B. Gray	0
F. A. Little	0
F. A. Hill	0

This was a capital race between Cooper and Macrae. The two came over the last hurdle together, and Cooper only just managed to get to the front in the run home, winning by a foot in 19 secs.

For the final heat, which was run later in the day, the first and second in each previous heat started, viz:—

Cooper	1
Rivett-Carnac	2
Daly	3
Macrae	0

Macrae was very unfortunate. He took the lead soon after the start, and looked like winning, though Cooper was close up, when at the fourth hurdle from home his foot caught and he fell. Cooper won by five yards from Rivett-Carnac in 20 secs; Daly a good third. Macrae won the hurdle race last year in 20¼ secs.

The One Mile Flat Race brought four competitors into the field, viz:—

F. L. Jefferson	1
C. Young	2
F. A. Hill	3
L. P. Russell	0

Russell went away at top speed, followed by Young; Jefferson lying third and Hill last. At the end of the first lap (quarter mile), Russell was still leading, but Jefferson had taken second place, and about 100 yards further on Jefferson went to the front, Russell falling back. From this point, the order was Jefferson first, Young second. At the completion of the second lap, Russell retired, and Hill went on very slowly. Young made a game effort, but could not catch Jefferson, who finally won by 150 yards in 5 mins. 9½ secs. The winner's (Jefferson's) time last year was 4 mins. 48½ secs.

Throwing the Cricket Ball brought out three competitors, viz:—

A. R. Young	1
J. C. Pottinger	0
F. A. Hill	0

Young won with a fine throw of 110 yards. The other throws were not measured. For the 100 yards Flat Race for sailors and marines, about a dozen men started. The result was:—Haddon 1; J. Jones 2; Greeves 3. Time—11½ secs.

An improvised Tug of War between sailors from the Euryalus on one side and the Lynx on the other was the capital event of the day. Twenty-a-side, and while the men were getting into position, that the rope given them to pull with seemed somewhat too thin; and as soon as the strain was put on, it parted in the centre, the Jacks on either side measuring their length on the ground. The rope was doubled next time, and the men being knotted in here and there to afford a grip, the word "go" was given, and the struggle followed. At first it appeared as if the Lynx men were going to get the worst of it; but encouraged by the shouts of their friends, they stuck to the rope gamely and ended by tiring the Euryalus men out and pulling them over the line. At the second attempt the Lynx men pulled their opponents right over without a struggle. The victors were heartily cheered. The final event was the Quarter Mile Handicaps, for which the following started:—

W. Cooper—30 yards	1
L. Rivett-Carnac—45 yards	2
C. A. Turner—45 yards	3
F. A. Jefferson—Scratch	0
C. H. Byrne—40 yards	0
F. A. Hill—40 yards	0
A. W. Radcliffe—40 yards	0
L. P. Russell—40 yards	0
Lieut. Even—50 yards	0

Jefferson made an effort for it, but was over-handicapped. Cooper rapidly overhauled the men in front of him, and won by five or six yards from Rivett-Carnac; Turner a good third. Time—51½ secs.

At the conclusion of the sports, the prizes were distributed by Mrs. Warre.

CHARGES OF FRAUD AGAINST KESSOWJEE NAIK AND OTHER MILL DIRECTORS.

NINTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Kessowjee Naik, Ghellabhoy Pudumsey, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, and Sakuldhund Nagurdas, directors of the Spinning and Weaving Companies to which Nursey Kessowjee was secretary, treasurer, and agent, appeared again before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to answer the charges of criminal misappropriation, criminal breach of trust, and cheating preferred against them by Mathuradas Lowjee, a shareholder and creditor of two of the Mills. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Muljee and Bomanjee, conducted the prosecution. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for Kessowjee Naik; Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Bhaishunker, for Sakuldhund; Mr. Gill, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, for Ghellabhoy; and Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, for Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama.

Vincent Z. De Cunha examined by Mr. Starling.—I am a clerk of the Bank of Bombay. I produced from the Bank four hoondies against which the Bank has granted a loan. (The hoondies are marked for identification by Dr. Sidney Smith.)

Mathuradas Lowjee recalled and further examined by Mr. Starling.—When I was examined about the shipments of yarn to Hongkong, there were two entries I could not then find. I have found them now:—At folio page 45 of this ledger, the sum of Rs. 80-8-4; and at page 44 of the old ledger, the sum of Rs. 17,123-10-0. At page 44 of the old ledger, also appears an item of Rs 6,865-2-8; and at page 40 an item of Rs. 7,382-14-6.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang.—I am a creditor of the New Fleming Company for more than Rs. 14,000; about Rs. 2,000 on account of interest on the Rs. 20,000 I lent to the company, and Rs. 12,600 which I lent on the security of the 42 shares. I claim to be a creditor of the company in respect of the money lent on the 42 shares in the name of Raghowjee. I paid the Rs. 20,000 out of my cash; I had more than that sum in cash. The Rs. 12,000 was partnership money, one-half of which belonged to Wasjee Coorjee and the other half to me. On the failure of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., the interest and the Rs. 12,600 were due to me. I know that Kessowjee made several proposals to pay the mill debts—it was a mere pretence! If I had not been a creditor or a shareholder, I should not have been a prosecutor; I should not have had a tittle to prosecute. The reason I am prosecuting the defendants is that I have not been paid off my money. Before I filed the prosecution, I together with the other creditors sent several messages to Kessowjee Naik and the other directors requiring them to pay up all the mill debts. I saw all the creditors make such demands. I do not know if they sent messages. I went on three or four occasions to Kessowjee Naik's bungalow; and I tried to settle this matter. The settlement I wanted was that Kessowjee should pay all the creditors. I remember a meeting of creditors held on the 8th January last. On the previous day Mr. Cleveland had come to meet the directors. The meeting of creditors may have been held on the 7th or 8th January last. I was present at it; and I took a prominent part. Mr. Cleveland made certain proposals, but I declined to accede to those proposals. I said that Nursey's and Kessowjee's books should be produced. Kessowjee, through Mr. Cleveland, proposed to give up certain property for the payment of the debts, but I and the other creditors were not satisfied with the proposals and declined to accede to them unless the books were produced. On the 18th January I affirmed my information. I charged the defendants with cheating the Bank of Bombay—in fact they have cheated the world! I have not seen Mr. Cleveland since the publication of the statements submitted by the directors were false. I did not ask for the Bank's authority to prosecute; nor did I see any reason to ask for it. When Mr. Belfour was present at the meeting of creditors, I spoke to him and some directors of the Bank of Bombay, who were present about the statements being false. Seven eight persons have paid money to assist the prosecution, namely Joosub Ahmed Rs. 400, Shamjee Ludha Rs. 1,250, Wasjee Coorjee Rs. 400, Jairam Lukhmidas Rs. 100, and my vakil has received Rs. 2,500 from a gentleman; who has requested that his name should not be mentioned. (Is told by the court to mention the name.) That gentleman is Dinshaw Manockjee Petit. I don't know if he has speculated lately in these mills' shares; but he is a shareholder. He wished his name to be kept secret. He did not tell me he would withdraw his subscription if his name transpired. I don't know that he purchased at low rates shares of this and the other mills. I heard a report in the town that he and his brother had purchased many shares at low rates. I cannot mention the exact time. It was about four months ago I heard that Dinshaw and Kessowjee mutually sold and purchased shares at auction sales. Dinshaw was present at the meeting of creditors held on the 7th January. No one else has contributed to the expenses of the prosecution. I shall have to meet all the rest of the expenses. I have contributed nothing yet: I shall have to make up the deficiency. Dinshaw did not propose at the meeting or recommended to my knowledge that Kessowjee's proposals should be accepted. There was a great deal of confusion.

Mr. Lang.—Do you or do you not know that Dinshaw Manockjee Petit a short time ago purchased shares in the four mill companies at low rates to the extent of six lakhs of rupees?

Witness.—I don't know. I don't know particularly about it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity.—It was not resolved by the creditors that a committee should be appointed to prosecute the directors civilly and criminally. I had a conversation with some of the creditors who have contributed money for carrying on the prosecution. I arranged with five or six of the creditors to prosecute the directors. The names of Curseondas, Dyashunker, and myself were to be written on one part, and the other creditors who chose to sign were to be parties of the other part. I instructed Messrs. Muljee and Bomonjee to prepare that document with the consent of Curseondas, but not that of Dyashunker. I told Mr. Muljee to insert Dyashunker's name in the document without his consent. I thought I should get his consent afterwards. He was prominent in examining the books; he had brought Mr. Jefferson to examine a torn page of the ledger of the Alexandra Company; and I had reason to believe that he would join us. I changed my mind afterwards as the execution of the document, and resolved to carry on the prosecution alone. I did not ask any one to sign the document. Joosub Hajee Ahmed did not decline to sign the document. I have not heard that he declined to sign it. I do not know that Jairam Lukhmidas refused to sign it. I did not take it to Manore Hurkha. When he was at my house, I asked him if he would join me in criminally prosecuting the directors; when he said "no." He is a large creditor; I don't know if he is a shareholder. Dyashunker has not contributed to the costs of the prosecution. Shamjee Ludha's contribution includes one from another person—I believe Rs. 1,050. He himself contributed Rs. 200, I did not ask who contributed the Rs. 1,050. I don't know the name of the party at this moment. I have some of the contributions with me. I handed them over to my mehta. I don't know if he has kept an account. I received a notice a week ago to produce the account. I received it at night. I do not yet know what was in it. I was told to produce my books, and I did produce them for four days.

Mr. Inverarity asked the solicitor for the prosecution to produce the account or memorandum of monies received by Mathuradas Lowjee for the purpose of defraying the expenses of this prosecution.

Mr. Muljee said he had got no such memorandum or account, but would send for his book.

Cross-examination continued.—Joosub Ahmed paid Rs. 400 to my solicitors direct. I do not know if Dinshaw Manockjee Petit has paid his subscription or not. My solicitors told me I might take it they had received it. At first I asked Dinshaw to subscribe. I afterwards took Mr. Muljee to him in order that Mr. Muljee should recover the money from Dinshaw. On the first occasion Dinshaw agreed to pay, but I did not wish to receive the monies. I have advertised in the papers that subscriptions should be paid in to Messrs. Muljee and Bomonjee. The notice appeared in an "editorial." I have not been asked to pay for it.

Mr. Inverarity.—I suppose Muljee wrote the editorial and Dinshaw paid for it? (A laugh.)

Witness continued.—No editorial was written or paid for. Dinshaw agreed to pay Rs. 4,000 in all; and Rs. 2 500 at first. The total amount of subscriptions up to this day is Rs. 6,150, out of which Rs. 2,150 have been received. Mr. Muljee has received Rs. 400, and I have got Rs. 1,750. I have given a writing to Mr. Muljee that I should pay the deficiency.

At the sitting of the court after tiffin, Mr. Starling said Mr. Muljee had no such letter as that asked for by Mr. Inverarity by which Mathuradas undertook to pay the excess of the expenses of the prosecution.

The witness continued.—I have a book in which there is an account of the Rs. 1,750 I received. The first item is of Rs. 1,000 from Ramjee Crishnajee; the other is of Rs. 400 from Wasbjee Coorjee, the third is of Rs. 200 from Shamjee Ludha, and the fourth is one of Rs. 100 from Jairam Lukhmidas. These entries have not been posted in the ledger. I have not examined them; and that is the reason why they have not been posted. I have not examined my cash-book since December last. My habit is to examine my cash-book daily, but have had no time lately as I was busy examining the books of the mills. I do not know where my cash-book is. Ramjee Crishnajee's book is at Cowasjee Jehanghir Navsari Dwarkadas Damodhur were present. The second conversation I had was about the 2nd or 3rd January last. The next was on the 5th or 6th January, but before the 7th. The second conversation took place at the office of the Five mills. There were many persons coming in and going out. It was a private conversation in the gallery of the office that no one overheard. The third conversation was in the same office in the place where the defendant C. N. Cama used to sit. We talked in a tone that could be heard by people who chose to stop near us. Sakuldhund was there. I do not remember the names of those who were there; I did not pay particular attention to them. I noticed Dadabhoy, trustee of Hajee Ismail Hajee Hubib, a large creditor. It was after 3 p.m. I had other conversations with Ghellabhoy. I used to converse with him daily. I can mention some particulars regarding all the other conversations. I don't know Ghellabhoy has an office of his own. He has a firm in the native town. I know he has a shop at Mandvie Bandar. He purchased from the mills yarn to the extent of Rs. 16,000. Khoosal Hurridass and Co., is the name of his firm, and they are large creditors of the mills for cotton supplied. From the list I know that Ghellabhoy has a large interest in the mills as a shareholder. Ranbai, the widow of Lukhumsey Sewjee, Ghellabhoy's cousin, had a deposit of Rs. 5,000 in the Alexandra Mills. I have known Ghellabhoy 30 years; and he was a friend with me until I brought this prosecution. All my conversations with him took place from the 24th December to the 7th January. The third conversation spoken of in my examination-in-chief took place after an examination of the books of the mills. I spoke to him about the false statements to the Bank, of which I learned from the defendant C. N. Cama.

The case was here adjourned until 2 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE SIR COVASJEE JEHANGHIR NAVSARI MADRESA.

ON Saturday last, a meeting was held in Khurshedwadi, Navsari, for the purpose of distributing prizes to the students of Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir Navsari Zarthostee Madresa. There was a large gathering of Parsi dessais and dustoors with a few Hindu merchants, the Hon. Mr. S. S. Bengalee being also present. Of the Gaikwari officials were present Rao Bahadoor Luximon Juggannath, the Sub-Judge of Navsari, Rao Bahadoor Krishnarao G. Deshmookh, the Judge, and others. Business commenced with the Suba proposing the Hon. Mr. S. S. Bengalee as president.

The head master then read the report which briefly reviewed the progress of this high school during the last year. It appeared from the report that according to the terms on which His Excellency Rajah Sir T. Mahadav Rao, the Dewan of the Baroda State, had given the yearly grant of Rs. 2,600, the Madresa is now converted into a high school inspected by Mr. Giles, British Government Inspector, as well as by Mr. Tait, the Principal of the Baroda High School. Last year it matriculated three students, of whom Pestonjee H. Mehta succeeded in carrying off Sir Richard Temple's prize of the value of Rs. 40, founded by Mr. Nusserwanjee R. Tata, who, in order to commemorate the Governor's visit to Navsari last year, gave the school committee a sum of Rs. 1,000, out of the interest of which to award a prize to the student who should pass with the highest number of marks from the Madresa. The institution lost a kind patron by the death of the late Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir, who had given into the funds a sum of Rs. 35,000, besides various grants from time to time. Mr. Jehanghir Cowasjee Jehanghir has made over to the committee a sum of Rs. 1,000 for the purchase of scientific apparatus for the use of the students preparing for matriculation.

After the report were recited select passages from English, Gujarathi and Persian poets by Parsi and Hindu students. A Hindustani song concluded the recitation.

When Mr. Bengalee had distributed the prizes he rose and made an interesting speech to the following effect:—Gentlemen, I am aware that Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir N. Z. Madresa owed its establishment 23 years ago to the well-known Cama family of Bombay; and the people of Navsari were to be complimented on the progress which education had since made, and the staff of teachers on the good results of their labours. By the sons of the priestly community receiving education and following various professions, the few that would be left for the priesthood would be entitled to respect. It was a matter of great gratification to him to see Mr Sheriarjee D. Barocgha endeavouring to spread the knowledge of the sacred languages, Zend and Pehlvi, among the "mobeds" of the place. Mr. Bengalee disapproved of the idea of separate schools for Parsis, Hindus, Mahomedans and Christians, for he believed that the most lasting ties of friendship would be formed between these diverse races, and the most beneficial results would follow from boys of different castes learning in one school. He however appreciated the grant-in-aid recently made by His Excellency Sir T. Mahadav Rao, who had thrown open the Madresa, which formerly was exclusively confined to Parsis, to all castes and creeds. He exhorted the people to send their sons to the school, and illustrated his theory by the ascendancy which education in England, a small country, enjoys over other countries greater in extent and population than its own. He was glad to see Mr. Jehanghir Cowasjee Jehanghir had granted Rs. 1,000 for the scientific apparatus, which would be a valuable addition to the institution. Turning towards the Suba, Mr. Bengalee concluded by speaking eulogistically of the reforms he had introduced and the popularity he had gained. Alluding to the oppression formerly characteristic of Gaikwari authority, he was delighted to say that it was now considered to be a thing of the past.

At the close of his address the president was applauded to the echo. The Suba thanked the hon. gentleman for the trouble he had taken to preside, and for the encouragements which had been passed upon him, he said that he had merely done his duty by his countrymen. Flowers were distributed, and the meeting separated.

A DARING YOUNG THIEF.—About fifteen days ago, an East Indian lad, some sixteen years old, obtained employment in Messrs. Marlam and Co.'s shop, as a polisher. On Friday last, Maskelyne, which happens to be the boy's name, expressed his desire to quit Messrs. Marlam's service, and was accordingly settled with. When lifting his hand in his hat to wish Mr. Marlam good-bye, he exposed his sleeve links, which attracted that gentleman's attention. On examination, the links and studs worn by Maskelyne proved to be Mr. Marlam's property, and when the young rogue's pockets were emptied out, brooches, meerschaum pipes, and other handy articles belonging to Mr. Marlam were produced from them. Emulating the great professor of legerdemain, Maskelyne, the thief had transferred the articles in question from Mr. Marlam's shop cases to his own pockets, only the younger conjuror, being of a more practical turn of mind than the elder, had no intention of giving up his booty till his sleight-of-hand happened to be detected in the manner already described. The thief was handed over to the custody of the police. An inventory of the property in Mr. Marlam's shop showed that articles to the value of upwards of Rs. 70 had been stolen during the stay of young Maskelyne.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST SHAREHOLDERS OF THE NEW DHURRUMSEY MILLS.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, Messrs. Burjorjee Muncherjee Oonwalla, Pestonjee Eduljee Pochara, and Pestonjee Cowasjee Chocksey, shareholders of the New Dhurrumsey Spinning and Weaving Mills, appeared to answer a charge of defamation preferred against them by Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, the chairman of the aforesaid company, in respect of certain statements made by each of the accused at a meeting of the shareholders of the company held on the 9th November last, reflecting upon the conduct of the complainant as a director of the company.

Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta appeared for the prosecution, instructed by Messrs. Smith and Feere, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, for the defence.

At the opening of the case his Worship decided that the charge against each one of the three accused should be proceeded with separately, on which Mr. Pherozeshah proposed to proceed against Pestonjee Eduljee Pochara first. The other two accused were then asked to leave the court.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia was called, and being sworn, was examined for the prosecution. The information laid by him was read, which was to the effect that the accused, at a meeting of the shareholders held on the 9th November last, remarked that the directors of the said company were a set of thieves, cutthroats, bhoduckers, &c. referring to the complainant among other of the directors, and who occupied the chair at that meeting. Mr. Jardine reserved the cross-examination of this witness.

A reporter of the *Times of India* was next examined, who said that the report of the meeting of the shareholders that appeared in that paper was a correct report, and that he believed that defendant did make use of such expressions at that meeting as are alleged by complainant. Mr. Jardine reserved the cross-examination of this witness.

Mr. Pherozeshah here stated that he had no other witnesses at present in court to examine.

His Worship then directed that the complainant should file separate informations against the other two accused. The case was postponed for further hearing to the 26th instant.

GENERAL ROBERTS AND WALI MAHOMED.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

OUR latest advices from General Roberts' force continue to be satisfactory. Last Tuesday the General himself with the Head-quarters Staff escorted by the 28th Native Infantry and No. 2 Mountain Battery left Hazarpir for Ibrahimzai. It was then his intention to push on to the Peiwar and Ali Kheyl, have a look round in order to judge for himself how things were going on in that quarter, and leave the above force to garrison Ali Kheyl.

There is now a considerable depth of snow on the Peiwar, but the troops there, all hutted, are in good health and form. On the same day on which the General left Hazarpir for Ibrahimzai, the squadron of 10th Hussars which recently did such good service in covering the retreat from Khost, also left Hazarpir but with a different destination, it being understood that they were under orders to join the Head-quarters of their regiment at Jellalabad. Their departure was viewed with general regret by their comrades in arms, among whom they have won golden opinions. Wali Mahomed, half-brother of the Amir, was also leaving for Jellalabad, or on the point of leaving when our message was despatched. The reception given him when he voluntarily came into our camp by General Roberts, who, it will be remembered, ordered out a guard of honour to meet him and otherwise treated him with the ceremony due to so near a connection of an independent ruler—has produced the effect it was intended to produce

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

A SCEPTIC'S APOLOGY FOR PERSECUTION.

(Saturday Review.)

In the current number of the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. Mallock concludes a series of papers which he has been contributing to that magazine with an article on the "Logic of Toleration," and in doing so he takes occasion to remind his readers of what indeed was already well known but had apparently been forgotten by some of them, that his "criticisms of Catholicism are not the criticisms of a Catholic but of a complete outsider—a literal *sceptic*"—who however desires to estimate fairly the character and prospects of "the one existing religion which seems still capable of either appealing to or appeasing the religious condition of our time." This does not of course make his criticisms less, but in one sense more, deserving of notice. With the earlier part of the paper, which discusses Dr. Tyndall's "Agnosticism," and contains, like the author's former articles, much that is well deserving of attention, we shall not deal here. The argument of the latter part against "the practical agnosticism which we call toleration" will sufficiently occupy our present space. Mr. Mallock insists that, whatever individual Catholics may say or think to the contrary, Catholicism is justly charged with a fundamental intolerance." And he is careful to explain that by intolerance he means not only a conviction of the exclusive truth and importance of the one faith, which is of course necessarily held by all dogmatic believers, "but potential persecution"—that is, persecution whenever circumstances render it feasible and expedient; and by persecution he means "the use of coercive measures to restrain a man, if not from holding, at all events from communicating his (heterodox) opinions to others." This implied, he thinks, in the acceptance of any dogmatic creed, is in fact "but one facet of all certain beliefs that have any practical import." And the practical importance of the creed is twofold. The assent to it is salutary in itself, and is also valuable in its results on conduct. As regards this last point we may observe in passing that Mr. Mallock does no more than justice to the dogmatic position; but it does not follow that he is justified in deducing from it the principle of persecution. Before coming to his argument it may be well to repeat a caution of his own, which may help to disentangle the discussion from the embarrassments of religious prejudice or bias, namely that what he says of Catholicism would apply equally to any religion—Christian or non-Christian—claiming a special truth and saving value for its doctrines. We shall speak throughout, as he does, for convenience sake of Catholicism and heresy, but our readers must bear in mind that for all purposes of the argument the terms stand for any positive and exclusive religion, true or false, and the denial of it; and in fact both Protestants and Pagans have often persecuted, when they had the opportunity, on much the same grounds as are alleged in defence of Catholic persecution.

Mr. Mallock, while modestly confessing that his arguments are not new, is for the skilful a disputant not to present them in the most plausible form. He opens his apology in the following vigorous passage, where we have italicized a few words for reasons that will appear in the sequel:—

"This being the case, let us suppose for a moment that *an entire nation is unanimous in its assent to a single creed*, and that on this creed the whole value of their lives depends for them. Considering it to be certainly true, they consider it necessarily to be the one legitimate conclusion of their moral and intellectual faculties; and any denial of it can therefore arise only from either a moral obliquity or from intellectual imbecility. Suppose then that in such a nation, a man arises who does deny this creed, and who cannot be convinced that he is wrong in doing so. If he be not an immoral man, nor an advocate of immorality, the nation will regard him but in one light—that of a man suffering from a kind of mental ophthalmia: *as such*, he will be nothing but an object of pity and if his case be evidently incurable, he will simply be left alone. But, if it should appear like his disease not only afflicted him, but was in a high degree contagious, it is evident that the only possible course will be to prevent any further intercourse between him and his fellows. He must be placed in a kind of perpetual quarantine."

A nation, he adds, thoroughly persuaded of the truth and importance of its creed—"be it Mahometanism, Catholicism, or dogmatic Atheism"—will punish heresy as surely as it will punish theft; which, by the way, is not quite the same question as whether it ought to do so. The case may be viewed as strictly analogous to the enforcement of sanitary restrictions or criminal punishments, and it does not much matter which view we adopt, as the result in either case will be the same. The "leper," whether voluntary or involuntary, must be secluded to prevent his spreading his leprosy. Persecution may be regarded as corrective, retributive, or preventive, but it is sufficient for all practical purposes to confine ourselves to the latter view of it. Persecution which fails to be the prevention defeats its proper end. It is only justifiable when it is sure to succeed, but whenever it is justifiable, it is a duty. If there are but three or four heretics in an orthodox nation, success is certain; as their number increases it ceases to be certain, and soon becomes hopeless, and then persecution is wrong because it is sure to fail. Mr. Mallock will not listen to the plea of Mr. Mivart "among modern English Catholics," that if there be only one heretic in an orthodox nation, his conscience has a claim to be respected. He rejects it on the not very intelligible ground that, "when it is a duty for the majority to persecute, it is a privilege for the minority to be persecuted; and if they are not enough in earnest to accept the pain as a privilege, they very certainly deserve it as a punishment." A punishment for what? for their pusillanimity or their heresy? If the former, it seems rather hard to punish men for not being heroes; if the latter, that is begging the very point in dispute. Mr. Mallock, however, adds certain considerations to mitigate the apparent harshness and illiberality of his conclusion. The persecutors must represent the entire moral and intellectual force of the nation, and they ought to deal as tenderly as they can with the suppressed dissentients:—

"It is forgotten that to persecute with success, and therefore with justice, the religion that persecutes must embody the entire force, moral and intellectual, of the nation. Its ascendency must represent the fact that a national decision has been come to; and that the national thought, whose freedom was for a long time anarchy, has at last arrived at more perfect freedom, which is order. It is forgotten, further, that persecution is not essentially a cruel or barbarous thing. It has been peculiar hitherto to barbarous ages; and it was conducted, naturally, in a barbarous manner. But this is only an accident of it; it is not the essence. How distorted the conception of it is in the popular mind, may be seen in the fact that a common synonym for it is *the stake*."

In former ages of persecution, torture and barbarous methods of punishment were the general practice in the administration of justice as well as ecclesiastical law, and the salutary change which has come over the one would of course apply equally to the other. Moreover "the moral sense of the Church," enlarged by a wider experience, has learnt to regard heresy and atheism as usually rather misfortunes than crimes. It must also be remembered that the laws of every Christian country, and our own among them, are based on certain views of morality, and so far as those views are enforced, the law "acts strictly as a religious persecutor." There is *e.g.* a certain censorship of the press and the theatre, and certain kinds of vice are treated as crimes of the gravest kind. Nor would the most tolerant of men be willing to allow a temple of Priapus to be opened in Piccadilly or a course of public lectures delivered in his honour. And Protestant parents who keep Jesuits out of their homes and licentious books out of the hands of their children are so far claiming a right to religious persecution on the child's behalf.

Mr. Mallock has a plausible case, and he has argued it with exceptional plausibility. He will find many of his fellow "sceptics" more than ready to agree with him, and plenty of "Catholics" eager to accept the questionable apology he has put into their mouths. The chief weakness of his plea lies in the so completely passing over some of the most important considerations, moral and historical, bearing on the question, as to appear absolutely unaware of their existence. But first we may say a word on his concluding *argumentum ad hominem* from the English law so far as any forms of vice—we purposely italicize the word—are criminally punished as such, it is difficult certainly to explain the procedure except as a survival from the period when the law professed to deal with heresy and other sins condemned by the Church, as sins. But there are very few cases of the kind—only one occurs to our memory at this moment—and those specified by Mr. Mallock fall under a different principle. The outward exhibition of gross obscenity or blasphemy is punished, not as being sinful, though no doubt most Englishmen so regard it, but as an outrage on the public taste and conscience—in other words a public nuisance; and the case is not analogous to the suppression of heterodox teaching, for no sane man affects to feel a conscientious obligation to preach "the practical worship of Priapus," however ready he may be to do so from mercenary or baser motives. The case of children again is so obviously peculiar and irrelevant that we rather wonder at so acute a reasoner introducing it. No parent or of Bedlam, however strong a Liberal or sceptic, would think it right or practicable to conduct their education on the principle of letting them do just as they pleased. But there are the mere fringes of the argument. Does it properly follow from a conviction of the exclusive truth and importance of Catholicism—as we have already explained the term—that it is justifiable and therefore obligatory to suppress all open attacks upon it, whenever there is a good prospect of such policy proving successful. That is the point at issue; and our first comment is one which concerns the case of Christian persecutors only, which however falls directly within Mr. Mallock's plea; the rest will apply equally to the general principle. Mr. Mallock says that a nation unanimous and really convinced of the truth and importance of its creed—"be it Mahometanism, Catholicism, or dogmatic Atheism"—will "persecute heresy as surely as it will prosecute for theft." But the question, we must repeat, is not whether it will persecute, but whether it ought to do so, and that it perhaps rather a difficult question to answer, or even to discuss, on the Atheist hypothesis. As to a Mahometan nation, there can be no doubt that it ought to persecute, for that is expressly enjoined in the Koran. But Catholicism cannot afford to ignore the teaching of the New Testament, and it is almost a truism to say that, so far from being sanctioned or enjoined, persecution appears to an ordinary reader to be (to say the least) discharged by both the letter and spirit of the New Testament. Mr. Mallock says not a syllable on this subject. Of course he may have an answer ready, but he does not give it, and he has thus left wholly unnoticed one strong *prima facie* objection to his conclusion. Nor can he plead that the infallible Church has decided against such an interpretation of the New Testament; for in the first place there is no consent among Catholics, as his own paper shows, that it has so decided, and in the next place, his argument is meant to apply just as much to the obligation of dogmatic Protestants to persecute as of dogmatic Catholics, and they would at once raise this objection. And now it is time to pass to the general argument.

We have seen that Mr. Mallock limits the cases where persecution is expedient, and therefore right, to those where an entire nation is morally unanimous in its assent to a single creed. Wherever this is so, it is bound to persecute, and the only objection that can be consistently urged is "that on religious matters there is no certainty attainable." This assumed, he begs, with, that when the whole nation is thus unanimous persecution must necessarily succeed; "success," Mr. Mallock says, "will be certain." Will it? The nearest approach we know of to a persecution based on this sort of national unanimity may be found in the forcible suppression of Protestantism in Italy and Spain during the sixteenth century. We do not instance the complete and suicidal failure of the Marian persecution in England, though the overwhelming majority of the nation was unquestionably Catholic in its beliefs at the time of Mary's accession; because it may be replied that if her career had not been cut short by an early death, her policy would have succeeded. But what of Italy and Spain? There persecution succeeded, if it ever did; Protestantism was stamped out in the blood or the expulsion of all its votaries; yet the success was rather temporary and apparent than real. The result has proved very like that of driving a fever or a rash into the system instead of allowing it to come out on the surface. Protestantism in was stamped out for the time in Spain and Italy, but it will hardly be denied—the spiritual descendants of the persecutors are indeed vehement in asserting—that both countries are now honeycombed with rank Atheism. The Spanish Inquisition again, to do it justice, made vigorous efforts to suppress immoral as well as heterodox literature, and what is the present moral condition of Spain? What was it in Blanco White's day, when the Inquisition still survived? Taking it as a mere quest on of expediency and probable success, to suppress heresy in one nation, while it is rife elsewhere, is like driving doubt out of the door to let it come in again through the windows. And if this holds good of the sixteenth century, it applies with tenfold force to an age of steamboats, railroads, and telegraph wires. In one place indeed at the end of his article Mr. Mallock speaks as though he recognised this difficulty, when he says that the only religion that can legitimately persecute in the future "will be the deliberate and solemn conviction of every one worth considering *in the world*;" but he had throughout the paper spoken of national unanimity only. And if we are to wait till the whole world is agreed in the dogmatic belief, we may perhaps safely postpone the question how to deal with the foolish and fractional remnant of heretics still left, till it requires a practical solution. They must be very sturdy heretics indeed if, under the circumstances, they are worth troubling ourselves about at all.

There are other *lacunæ* in Mr. Mallock's reasoning which might be noticed if our space allowed, but we must content ourselves here with calling attention to one important consideration which he has entirely omitted; and even that must be treated more cursorily than its importance deserves. The omission is the stranger because Mill has dwelt at some length on the point in his essay *On Liberty*, when he argues that one of the worst consequences of the suppression of free discussion, assuming the truth of the protected creed, is the injury done, not to the heretics, but to the faith of the true believers themselves. "Not only the grounds of the [true] opinion are forgotten in the absence of discussion, *but too often the meaning of the opinion itself*. The words which convey it cease to suggest ideas, or suggest only a small portion of those they were originally employed to communicate." Mill proceeds to illustrate this from the moral teachings of Christianity, but it could be quite as easily illustrated from the history of Christian doctrine. Heretical opinions, as he observes—and as all Church history testifies—are often partial truths or at least partial and neglected aspects of the truth, and to suppress the open avowal of them would tend fatally to obscure the apprehension of that truth. It is no answer to say that Catholicism is the sole and exclusive truth, and the Church its infallible exponent. We are assuming this throughout for argument's sake; but how has the Church all along carried out her infallible exposition of doctrine? By the method of "progression by antagonism." The merest tiro in theological or ecclesiastical lore could have told Mr. Mallock that the history of creeds and definitions from the Nicene creed downwards is the history of heresies, as Dr. Newman puts it, "No doctrine is defined till it is violated;" and therefore if the violation had been rendered impossible there would have been no definition of doctrine at all. No doubt, as Mill goes on to admit, it would be better in itself that all mankind should be united in a true belief; but, even so, it does not follow that every consequence of this unanimous agreement would be beneficial, and he holds reasonably enough that, with our minds constituted as they are, the loss of so important an aid to the intelligent and living apprehension of truth as is supplied by the necessity of restating and defending it from time to time against opponents, "though not sufficient to outweigh, is no trifling drawback from, the benefit of its universal recognition." Meanwhile, we repeat, the actual progress of Catholicism in the world would have been cut short almost at its commencement if the policy of persecution or suppression advocated by Mr. Mallock could have been consistently applied. To cite again an authority that he will respect, "Every exercise of infallibility," says Dr. Newman, "is brought out into act by an intense and varied operation of the Reason, both as its ally, and as its *opponent*, and provokes again, when it has done its work, a reaction of reason against it." What is this but to state in other words, and from a different point of view, the same principle which Mill has so powerfully urged against forcible suppression of error in the intests of truth? Indeed the closing words of Mr. Mallock's own paper contain—though he does not perceive it—an implicit condemnation of his thesis. The Church, he tells us, "knows that it must needs be that offences come; but she knows, too, that these offences may work together for good; *nor does she refuse to profit by many that do not follow after her*"—by whom she could not profit if they were silenced or put out of the way. "Whatever is good outside herself"—which successful persecution would put out of existence altogether—"she is capable of taking into herself and assimilating." And therefore, waiving all considerations of justice or mercy towards the heretic, and on the strictest dogmatic principle, persecution stands self-condemned as a treason and injury to the truth it professes to protect.

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